

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

THE COMING MAN.

It is now quite evident that John Chinaman is the coming man of the United States. Nearly all other species of the genus homo have in turn been objects of public interest and popular excitement. We have buried the war-hatchet and dug it up time and again with the red man. We have imported the negro, enslaved him, quarrelled over his condition, emancipated him, and finally clothed him with the full powers of citizenship, including the right to ride in the passenger cars, to sit in the jury-box, and to hold office. We have annexed swartzy Mexicans, and endowed them, by treaty stipulation, with 'free and equal membership of the body politic. We have invited to our shores emigrants from every nation in Europe, and while the number of representatives from sunny Italy, graceful France, stormy Norway, oppressed Poland, distracted Spain, and sunny Scotland is comparatively small, countless thousands have found their way hither from England, Ireland, and Germany, becoming flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, and forming, by their intermixtures and the new conditions to which they have been subjected, all that is distinctive in the American character.

These earlier waves of emigration, mighty as they have been, are but as a drop in the bucket to the possible influx from a nation overburdened with nearly half the population of the globe. If China should send us forty millions of her people, she would suffer less proportionate depletion than Ireland has already suffered by emigration to America. It is almost impossible to affix limits to the number of Chinese that could be attracted to this country if the facilities for passage were provided, and if those who arrived here were habitually treated in a manner that would induce them to send back flattering reports to their friends in the flowery kingdom. As from fifty to seventy thousand of these almond-eyed Orientals have already found their way to the Pacific coast in spite of many obstacles and disadvantages, and as it is said that a leading Chinese emigration or Coolie agent, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Koop Marscoop, is about to perfect arrangements for importing one hundred thousand of his countrymen during the present year, many of whom are to be employed as laborers on the plantations of the Mississippi valley, the Chinese problem is rapidly assuming deep practical significance; and this will greatly increase, on the Atlantic coast, if, as is now supposed, the Eastern cities will soon be supplied with large cargoes of pig-tailed barbers, laborers, and servants.

Heretofore, we have welcomed everybody that was honest and able and willing to work, without distinction of color, nationality, or sex, and we have seen no good reason why the traditional policy of the country should be reversed for the purpose of excluding the Chinese. In California they have, as a rule, been useful, industrious, intelligent, and economical, and the antagonism they have encountered has emanated chiefly from rival applicants for employment. It appears to be a demonstrated fact that more good service can be obtained for a given amount of money from an average Chinaman than from any other employe that has ever sought a home on our shores, and that they prove entirely satisfactory to their employers, whether they are engaged to work as farmers, laborers, railroad graders, or household servants. In their own country the Chinese are necessarily compelled, by the density of population, to practise many useful, arts; and where due care has been taken to avoid the mistake of employing the city-bred Chinaman in rural labors, or vice versa, the results appear to have been uniformly satisfactory. In no country in the world is education so universal as in China; and while the Chinese lack the higher knowledge which has been acquired during the last few centuries by the leading men of the Caucasian race, they have, as a people, been subjected for centuries to a much more complete intellectual training than the masses of European extraction. Agriculture and many of the arts have been skillfully practised for centuries, industry and economy have become necessary virtues, and any defects of their early training are to a great extent supplied by the wonderful power of imitation which enables the Chinaman, with very little instruction, to perform any new task that may be assigned to him.

The most important question likely to arise in reference to the establishment of a Coolie system, is the poverty of the Chinese which prevent any considerable body of them from procuring sufficient money to pay their passage in advance, and capitalists will not bridge over this difficulty unless they can reap a large profit from their outlay. If the Coolie system is to be authorized at all in this country, humanity and justice require that it shall be subjected to stringent supervision, and that effective safeguards shall be established against fraud, cruelty, and oppression. The fearful crimes perpetrated in connection with the transportation of Chinese coolies to the Chinese Islands, Cuba, and the French provinces, must not be repeated in this country. It will be well for the Government to watch carefully the operations of Koop Marscoop and all similar agents, and to see that they do not establish a new form of slavery.

HARVARD vs. OXFORD.

A CABLE despatch informs us that the Harvard University boat crew, which is to row a match with the Oxford crew on August 31, has arrived safely in London, in good health and spirits. We hope that these young men will win the race, and return home to receive all the congratulations and honors that are usually bestowed on such occasions. It is well, however, for themselves and their friends not to have too many expectations, as the chances are two to one against them. Englishmen make a boast of their "fair play;" but, in sporting matters especially, this term has pretty nearly become obsolete. Even if the parties themselves be disposed to act fairly—and there is no reason to believe that the Oxford crew intends anything else—the whole betting fraternity will throw its influence against the Americans; and how powerful this influence is has been fully shown on other occasions. If the affair gives the appearance of a tolerably easy victory for the Englishmen, their antagonists will probably be unmolested; but if it comes to a close contest, it is almost certain that the Americans will be prevented from winning.

Independently of these considerations, the Harvard crew are at a disadvantage: the Oxford men refused to make any concessions or to meet their challenges on equal terms. They would not enter the contest unless the Americans consented to adopt the British method of rowing and carry the dead weight of a coxswain. Besides this, the race course is a narrow, winding river in which all the advantages are on the side of those who are accustomed to it. It has indeed been proposed that the race should take place upon one of the lakes, but this innovation on British custom was discontinued, and there is no probability that it will be acceded to. In fine, the English crew would not enter the race except on their own ground and on their own conditions; and the very fact of such a proposition being made at all seems to have struck them as most "owdacious."

The Americans showed genuine pluck in following up their challenge in the same spirit that it was made, and in accepting all the disadvantageous conditions. If they win, under the circumstances, it will be little short of a miracle, and if they seem likely to win it will be remarkable if they end the race without getting their heads broken.

In fact, such contests serve no good end, and are not to be encouraged. It is a great mischief that rowing, ball playing, and other athletic amusements, that ought to be used only for healthful recreation, all sooner or later, come under the control of the betting fraternity; and then the confidence and interest of legitimate spectators vanish, and there is no real belief in the honesty of the best contested matches. So long as young men row, and play ball solely for their own amusement no harm is done, and they are to be commended, but as soon as they begin matches and contests they fall under the supervision of blacklegs and gamblers. They are encouraged to play tricks that gentlemen would be ashamed of, and the whole matter falls into disrepute. While we would like to see the Harvard crew win, it would probably be better for themselves and for other young men if they should be badly beaten, as it would discourage others from entering upon such contests another time.

THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The postage laws and the administration of the Post Office Department are for the most part excellent, and eminently satisfactory to business men and to the people at large. The Post Office Department is one of the most important that exists under the Government; millions of dollars are at stake every day in the mails, and business interests of the greatest magnitude are dependent on their prompt and safe transmission. The Government has assumed the whole control of this immense business of carrying the mails, it refuses to admit any competition, and it throws around them all the safeguards of the national authority. The Government does this for the accommodation of the people and not for the sake of profit; indeed, it is well known that, so far from realizing anything by the operation, the receipts of the Post Office Department fall below the expenditures every year. So long as this deficiency is kept within reasonable limits, however, it is a matter of little consequence in comparison with the advantages gained. In assuming the control of this business, the Government practically binds itself to manage it in a manner most advantageous to those who send and receive mail matter; and, while taking every proper precaution to insure itself against loss, to act with more liberality than could be expected from private persons.

The present postal laws are, with perhaps one exception, as liberal as could be desired: the rates are reasonably low, and the transmission of mail matter, as a rule, reasonably rapid and certain. It is difficult to see, however, what good end is served by the provision of the law which requires prepayment. The Government probably loses as much or more by detention of letters, papers, and packages, their transmission to the Dead-letter Office, and the subsequent efforts to find the writers, as it would if they were sent immediately as directed, with the risk of their being taken from the office by their owners. Even if the Government did lose by the operation, it ought to incur the loss rather than that a very large number of writers and receivers of letters should be embarrassed as they now are.

Every person with an extensive correspondence will agree with us that the regulation requiring the prepayment of postage is a very serious annoyance, that ought not to exist. Sometimes persons forget to put stamps on their letters; sometimes, very often, in fact, the stamps will not stick; sometimes, especially in the country, it is impossible to obtain stamps when they are wanted; and a thousand and one instances might be cited to show how much trouble is occasioned every day in all parts of the country by this foolish and unnecessary regulation. Business letters containing money, or in relation to matters

that require immediate attention, are detained every day, perhaps because the stamps fell off after they were thrown into the mail-box, and if they are ever heard of afterwards it is through the Dead-letter Office, which commits the absurdity of returning them to the writer instead of sending them according to the direction.

This is a matter that seriously calls for a reform, and it ought to receive the early attention of Congress. It would be in every way more satisfactory if the old-fashioned plan of charging double postage on letters not prepaid were to be again put into operation, although there does not appear to be any necessity for this. It is true that many persons would take advantage of a concession of this kind, and it would be an annoyance to many to be obliged to pay postage on letters that were of no possible interest; but there are objections to be urged against any scheme that could be adopted, and leaving the prepayment of postage optional would certainly be less unsatisfactory in a vast number of instances.

THE NEW THEATRE ON CHESNUT STREET.

The Academy of Fine Arts has sold its lot on Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, for a new theatre. This is about all that appears to be definitely known with regard to the new establishment. One rumor says that it is to be devoted to variety entertainments, and another that it will adhere to the strictly legitimate. The real intentions of the parties who have the matter in hand remain locked in their own hearts. The theatre, however, that they will endeavor to manage the affair in such a way as to secure the largest profits. On this subject the New York Clipper says:—

"There has been some talk of erecting a new theatre on Chesnut street, and capitalists are invited to take an interest in the speculation by coming forward and subscribing for stock. It is honestly notified that they must not expect any dividend for the first two years, as the institution will necessarily take that time to become firmly established. Unless there some first-class business men to direct affairs, and a ready capital to commence operations with, we fear it will be more than two years before the institution can be profitably established. The location is a good one, and a first-class theatre with a first-class company, ought to succeed there."

There is certainly room for another theatre in this city, and the Academy of Fine Arts' lot is as good a location as could probably be found. If the new theatre is a first-class one in every respect, elegant and comfortable in its auditorium, complete in its scenic appliances and stage machinery, with a good company, such as it is not impossible to obtain, and with a competent manager at its head, it ought to and probably will succeed. If it is badly managed it will most certainly fail. Under proper auspices, however, those who invest their money in it ought to be able to get a return before two years pass by. The immediate profits ought to be a secondary consideration, however, with the stockholders of such an institution; good theatres, and plenty of them, make the city attractive to strangers. They invite trade here, and because we have hitherto had so few places of amusement is one reason why many persons prefer to visit New York, rather than to come here for the purchase of goods, although our merchants might be able to offer better bargains. The dividends on the stock in a first-class place of public entertainment should be esteemed a secondary consideration. The enterprise which builds such establishments always gets its reward in time, but it is necessary to look beyond the present dollar for the sake of keeping an eye on the hundred or so that promise in the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Almond Oil. It is the best of its kind, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 234 CHESNUT STREET.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation of \$300,000 having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States who are mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers and by the next of kin of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 102 BROADWAY, New York, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 31 GREEN STREET, Boston, Offices for Supplying Arms and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 19 1.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, R. KNOX MILLER, 714 12t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 633 wtj10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 630 wtj 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 630 wtj 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICA, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 630 wtj 10.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh steam elastic gas. Office, 127 WALNUT ST.

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DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBERLY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. On and after August 1, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable at No. 111 LIBERTY STREET, New York, or No. 308 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer, 731 11t.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. CORNER OF FORTY-FIRST AND HAVENPORT STS. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1869. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d inst. The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL P. HUGH, Treasurer, 715 17 19 21 23 25.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 231 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary, 712 12t.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 5th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, 712 26t.

CLOTHING. ROCKHILL & WILSON OFFER THE GENTLEMEN SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS OF CASSIMERE, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS OF CHEVIOT, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS OF FINE TWEED, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS OF LINEN DUCK, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS, SUMMER SUITS.

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THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 5, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal, 628 1t.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST STREET, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT STREET. 717 31t

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in Young Ladies' Seminars, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable. Address Box 85, Wilmington, Del. 79 6mwtj4*

906. 906. 906. ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of "HUMAN HAIR." He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it. N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH STREET. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 714 164p

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